

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Etna*, with later news from Europe, has arrived.

The Liverpool dates by the *Etna* are to the 17th instant, four days later than were furnished by the steamer *Asia*.

The steamships *Jura* and *China* arrived out on the 13th inst. Their news was received in England with a great deal of interest.

The cotton market is buoyant, and breadstuffs declining.

The fighting before Richmond was largely canvassed. Some journals regard it as a great reverse for the North, and reproach the American government for treating it in any other light. Others said that Gen. McClellan has sustained no serious disaster; is, indeed, practically nearer Richmond, and may congratulate himself on the greatest and most successful operation of the war.

Hopes are freely expressed that more pacific counsels will soon prevail at Washington.

The *Times* is particularly bitter and sarcastic, and treats the matter as a decided Confederate victory. It thinks that there are good evidences in the North that the beginning of the end is not far off. In another article, it denounces the insolence of Gen. Butler in his intercourse with foreign consuls, and says that it is not the way to conciliate neutrals and superiors, and he should consider whether he is not doing more harm than good to the Federal cause.

The *Morning Post* says: "Affairs approach the crisis which will necessarily take some decided course on the part of the Federals. Neutrals cannot much longer remain passive spectators. The great question is, when shall the South be considered to have vindicated its right to recognition." It points to the past policy of England in recognising successful opposition and says if the North would take the initiative and sail with the current which it cannot stem, neutral States might be saved the disagreeable necessity of discharging a most disagreeable duty.

The *Daily News* points out what would be the feelings of England if situated like the North, and argues that secession will be crushed out at all hazards.

The proceedings of Parliament have been unimportant. Mr. Foster, in the House of Commons, gave notice that when Mr. Lindsay's motion for the recognition of the South comes up, he will move an amendment pledging the House to sustain the government in the policy of non-intervention.

There was increasing distress in the manufacturing districts of England, and it had attracted the attention of Parliament.

Palmerston, in a speech before the volunteers, spoke impressively, and somewhat significantly, of the importance of maintaining efficiency of movements.

The *Paris Patrie* says the interview between the Emperors of France and Russia and the King of Prussia takes place in September.

The Italian Council of Ministers explained Garibaldi's course at Palermo. It regretted his attack on France, and said that his journey was without sanction.

The Post Office Department is to undertake the task of immediately preparing the postage stamps for circulation as small change, and deliver them, thus prepared, to the Treasury Department, which is, in turn, to circulate them. They are to be of all the denominations of postage stamps up to the thirty cents stamp—one cent, two, five, ten, twenty-four and thirty cents. The Post Office Department has already ordered the additional engraving required to be done in New York, and hopes to have some of them ready to be sent to the Treasury Department very shortly after the 1st prox.

The Confederate authorities (the War Department learns through Gen. Dix) have ordered the unconditional discharge of all Federal surgeons and army chaplains taken prisoners in the discharge of their legitimate duties.

Dr. Garnett, son-in-law to Gov. Wise, is announced as not dead, but as alive and well.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a telegram announcing the safe arrival in San Francisco of a million dollars in U. S. Treasury notes, sent thither less than a month since. They are the first lot of treasury notes sent by the government to California, and their arrival there has of course created quite a sensation.

A letter received in Washington yesterday, from Norfolk, states that several cases of yellow fever had appeared there.

Gold has fallen in New York to 14½. Fourteen hundred thousand dollars sold yesterday at the first board at from 14½ to 15½.

Major Russell, Paymaster of the Marine Corps, arrived in Washington on Wednesday. He has been on General McClellan's staff, and has been ordered to report for the performance of certain duties in the corps. When Major Russell was asked how General McClellan would take the advancement of General Halleck to the position of Commanding General, he said that the former would have no envious feeling whatever, but that he would be willing to serve in the ranks. President Lincoln's order for General Halleck to take command of all the armies of the United States, was given immediately after reaching Washington from Gen. McClellan's camp, and was evidently made after consultation with Gen. McClellan.

"Ion says:—A diplomat who has lately arrived from Europe, and who enjoyed there great facilities for observation, states that we can have no conception of the degree of suffering and distress that prevails among the working classes in England, France and Belgium, on account of the war in America. Still the people bear their calamity with great fortitude, hoping for a favorable change. Their condition will be rendered much worse should the crops prove short, and the cost of bread and provisions be increased. Intervention in any but a moral sense was not expected or called for."

Samuel Wilkinson, esq., one of the editors of the *New York Tribune*, writes as follows to that paper: "I seem to have utterly failed in my constant letter-writing from the York and James rivers Peninsula to have communicated to the public the truth that hard bread, pork and fresh beef cooked in grease in a frying pan—the offer to sell which by a sutler, or the mere having it in his possession within sight of a soldier, should be punished with death—will establish scurvy in an army as surely as in the ice-bound life of sailors on board ship, under the Arctic circle. And yet how simple the remedy is! Make the soldier to eat his meat on the end of a stick, smash up his frying pan, and then let some of the people who are fussing over him in the way of havelocks and moral pocket handkerchiefs, see that occasionally a little sloop, loaded with onions and potatoes, sails from the port most accessible to their benevolence, for Harrison's Landing and the meat-cursed regiments!"

A pamphlet is preparing in Philadelphia, and on the James river, in response to Senator Chandler's recent speech.

Since the demonstration made on Wednesday afternoon, the members of the second branch of the Baltimore City Council, have declined to attend the chamber, and yesterday, after an interview by the president of the branch with General Wool, nine of the members addressed to that officer the following note announcing their resignation. The response of Gen. Wool is annexed:

BALTIMORE, JULY 25th, 1862.

Major General John E. Wool, U. S. A.—  
Dear Sir: In a construction of your views—as expressed to two members of our body, that the interests and peace of our city will be promoted by our resigning our position as members of the second branch of the city council, we respectfully inform you that we have accordingly tendered our resignations to Mr. John Lee Chapman, ex-officio mayor. We are, General, most respectfully.

[Signed by nine members.]—Approved, with the assurance to all the members that it will at all times give me great pleasure to give them and their interest the most perfect protection; believing that their resignation proceeded from no other motive than the promotion of the best interest of Baltimore and the country in general.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

One of the Washington correspondents of the *N. Y. Herald* has an account of a secret treaty concluded between France and the U. S., to the effect that France will not interfere in American affairs, if the U. S. will abstain from interfering with the designs of France upon Mexico. Another of the *Herald's* correspondents has a story of the intended resignation of Secretary Seward, in consequence of the severe measures in relation to the war, urged upon the President. But both of these statements are known to be manufactured for sensation.

The decline in gold and sterling exchange in New York yesterday exercised a depressing influence on the market for breadstuffs; prices of flour declined 10@20c. per bbl., and of wheat fully one cent per bushel. Corn closed heavily. The day's sales of flour were moderate; of wheat and corn quite liberal. The freight engagements, however, were restricted.

At Georgetown, D. C., there has been active trade by Canal since navigation has been restored throughout the line, and the arrivals of coal from Cumberland have been heavy.—There is some slackening in the trade just now however, as well in coal as in other articles.—There have been considerable supplies of wheat brought down, in some part from points in Virginia.

A dispatch from Memphis says:—"Major General Sherman assumed command of this city on the 20th inst., and will enforce all orders issued by his predecessors. Four hundred persons took the oath of allegiance yesterday and one hundred and thirty received passes to go South. Many expected that upon General Sherman's arrival the order requiring them to take the oath or leave would be mollified, and have delayed taking action until to-day, consequently the provost marshal's office has been thronged by applicants to solicit passes to go South and those desiring to take the oath." The oath is only required of those between the ages of 18 and 45.